

X. *On the Serricorn Coleoptera of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines.* By GEORGE CHARLES CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

[Read March 17th, 1897.]

THIS paper, like the preceding, gives an account of a portion of the Coleoptera collected by Mr. H. H. Smith in St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, under the auspices of the West India Committee of the Royal Society and British Association. Three families of the Serricorn series, the Elateridæ, Rhipidoceridæ, and Dascillidæ are here dealt with.

The species are as follows :

ELATERIDÆ.

<i>Agrypnella squamifera</i> , Cand.	<i>Æolus melliculus</i> , Cand.
<i>Chalcolepidius virens</i> , F.	<i>Physorhinus erythrocephalus</i> , F.
" <i>silbermanni</i> , Chevr.	<i>Anchastus moratus</i> , Cand.
<i>Dicrepidius insularis</i> , sp. n.	<i>Anchastomorphus phedrus</i> , Cand.
<i>Crepidius flavipes</i> , sp. n.	<i>Horistonotus sericeus</i> , sp. n.
<i>Ischiodontus inornatus</i> , Cand.	<i>Esthesopus grenadensis</i> , sp. n.
<i>Monocrepidius posticus</i> , Eschsch.	<i>Pyrophorus noctilucus</i> , L.
<i>Heteroderes laurenti</i> , Guér.	<i>Cosmesus flavidus</i> , Cand.
<i>Æolus nigromaculatus</i> , Drap.	

RHIPIDOCERIDÆ.

Callirhipis herminieri, Lap.

DASCILLIDÆ.

<i>Cneoglossa</i> , sp. ?	<i>Scirtes salicis</i> , Champ.
<i>Prionoscirtes dilaticornis</i> , sp. n.	<i>Cyphon dehiscens</i> , sp. n.
<i>Scirtes pilatei</i> , Guér.	" <i>caraiibus</i> , sp. n.
" <i>angustatus</i> , Champ.	<i>Ptilodactyla humerosa</i> , Champ.
" <i>insularis</i> , sp. n.	" <i>sancti-vincentis</i> , sp. n.
" <i>suborbiculatus</i> , Champ.	" <i>antillarum</i> , sp. n.

Fam. ELATERIDÆ.

Group AGRYPNINI.

AGRYPNELLA, Champ.

Heterostethus, Schwarz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr., 1896, p. 147.

Agrypnella squamifera.

Cryptohypnus squamifer, Cand., *Elat. Nouv.*, i., p. 38 (1864); *Fleut.*, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, 1891, p. 283.

Agrypnella squamifera, Champ., *Biol. Centr.-Am.*, Col., iii., 1, pp. 415, 556, t. 18, figs. 21, 21a, b; *Ent. Monthly Mag.*, xxxii., p. 161.

Heterostethus pictus, Schwarz, *Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.*, 1896, p. 147.

Hab. Grenada—Telescope Estate (Windward side).

Three specimens. A widely-distributed insect in the warmer parts of America, ranging from Guatemala to Monte Video and Paraguay.

Group *CHALCOLEPIDIINI*.

CHALCOLEPIDIUS, Eschsch.

Chalcolepidius virens.

Elater virens, Fabr., *Mant. Ins.*, i., p. 172.

Chalcolepidius virens, Cand., *Elat. Nouv.*, iii., p. 22; *Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, 1836, p. lxxiii.; Champ., *Biol. Centr.-Am.*, Col., iii., 1, p. 280.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar (Windward side).

Two specimens, females. A Tropical-American insect extending to as far north as Mexico.

Chalcolepidius silbermanni.

Chalcolepidius silbermanni, Chevr., *Col. Mex.*, *Cent.* ii., fasc. 8, No. 197 (1835); Cand., *Monogr. Elat.*, i., p. 275; Champ., *Biol. Centr.-Am.*, Col., iii., 1, p. 280, t. 11, fig. 25.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side.

Four specimens, females, varying very greatly in size and to some extent in the colour of the scales. The commonest and most widely-distributed species of the genus in Central America, ranging from Northern Mexico to Venezuela.

Group *DICREPIDIINI*.

DICREPIDIUS, Eschsch.

Dicrepidius insularis, sp. n.

♂ Very elongate, narrow, flattened above, shining; piceous or reddish-brown, the hind angles of the prothorax, and in one specimen the anterior part also, reddish in colour, beneath reddish-castaneous, the antennæ and legs ferrugineo-testaceous; above and beneath somewhat thickly clothed with fulvo-cinereous pubescence. Head coarsely punctured, short, deeply sunk into the prothorax, sulcate between the eyes, declivous in front, the front subtriangular, the frontal carina not prominent as viewed from above, the eyes large; antennæ very elongate, extending to far beyond the middle of the elytra, the joints from the third each with an exceedingly elongate, slender ramus. Prothorax as long as broad, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed in front; the hind angles long and feebly divergent, a little incurved at the tip, carinate; the surface somewhat thickly, moderately coarsely punctate (more sparsely and more coarsely in one specimen), the punctuation becoming sparser and finer towards the base, and with a median channel extending from a little beyond the middle to the base. Elytra about three and one-third times longer than the prothorax, gradually narrowing almost from the base; punctate-striate, the striæ deeply impressed in front, the interstices convex and sparsely, rugulose punctured.

Length 14, breadth a little over 3 millim.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenada—Balthazar (Windward side).

One specimen from each locality, differing a little *inter se* in the colour of the body and the intensity of the puncturing of the thorax. *D. insularis* resembles the Central-American *D. politus*, Champ., in the form of the antennæ in the male, except that the rami are still more elongate; but differs from it in the less attenuate elytra, the more closely punctured thorax, the hind angles of which are less divergent, etc. The exceedingly elongate slender rami of the antennæ in the male also separates it from *D. palmatus*, Cand., recorded from Guadeloupe by Fleutiaux and Sallé. The present insect cannot be identified with either *D. ignotus* or *D. elegans*, Fleut. and Sallé, from the same locality, apparently described from females only.

CREPIDIUS, Cand.

Crepidius flavipes, sp. n.

♂ Moderately elongate, rather convex, narrow, shining; black, the legs flavo-testaceous, with the tarsi slightly infuscate; above and beneath sparsely clothed with rather long, fine, decumbent hairs, which are fuscous on the elytra and fulvo-cinereous on the other parts of the body. Head coarsely, closely punctate, deeply triangularly excavate in front, the frontal plate moderately prominent and rounded anteriorly; antennæ about reaching the basal fourth of the elytra, stout, joints 3—10 gradually becoming flabellate, 6—10 each with a long, stout, flattened ramus. Prothorax a little broader than long, convex in front, very gradually narrowing from the base forwards, the sides rounded anteriorly; the hind angles greatly produced, slightly divergent, and acutely carinate; the surface thickly, coarsely punctate—the punctuation becoming sparser and finer on the basal portion of the disc, and very coarse, crowded, and umbilicate towards the sides anteriorly,—and with a median channel behind. Elytra about three and one-third times longer than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base; with rows of coarse punctures placed in shallow striæ, these, however, being deeply impressed on the basal declivity, the interstices very sparsely punctured. Hind coxal plates abruptly, triangularly dilated inwards.

Length 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 3 millim.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One example. This very distinct species may be readily known by the deep black colour of the body, the black antennæ, and the yellow legs. It is closely allied to *C. rhipiphorus*, Cand. (of which *C. brunneus*, Fleut. and Sallé, is probably the female), from Guadeloupe; but may be distinguished from it (apart from the dissimilar coloration of the legs and antennæ) by the shorter antennal rami of the male, and the coarser, deeper, and more crowded umbilicate punctures at the sides of the thorax.

Of the two males representing *C. rhipiphorus* in the Janson collection one has the antennæ and legs ferrugineo-testaceous (as described by Candèze), and the other has the legs (the tarsi excepted) piceous and the antennæ black.

ISCHIODONTUS, Cand.

Ischiodontus incrnatus.

Ischiodontus inornatus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 100 ;
Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 409.

Hab. St. Vincent—Kingstown, Windward and Leeward sides ; Grenada—Mount Gay (Leeward side), Balthazar (Windward side) ; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Found in plenty in St. Vincent and Grenada. Most of the specimens, males and females alike, are reddish-brown in colour, with the thorax not darker than the elytra. Dr. Candèze gives as localities Northern Colombia and the Antilles. There are specimens of it from Cartagena and the Island of Martinique in the Janson collection, and it has been recorded by Fleutiaux and Sallé from Guadeloupe.

Group MONOCREPIDIINI.

MONOCREPIDIUS, Eschsch.

Monocrepidius posticus.

Elater posticus, Eschsch., Entomograph., i., p. 76 (1822).

Monocrepidius posticus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 256.

Monocrepidius posticus, var. γ , Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 350.

Hab. St. Vincent ; Grenada—St. George's (Leeward side), Balthazar and Telescope Estate (Windward side).

Five specimens. They all have a well-defined reddish-yellow spot at the apex of each elytron, and in one of them (the one from St. Vincent) there is an oblong similarly-coloured spot on the disc of each a little beyond the middle. A Tropical-American insect, extending northwards to the Mexican State of Vera Cruz.

HETERODERES, Latr.

Heteroderes laurentii.

Elater (Oophorus) laurentii, Guér., Mag. Zool., 1838,
Ins. du Voyage de la Favorite, p. 31, t. 230, fig. 3.

Heteroderes laurentii, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 373.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides ; Grenada—Mount Gay Estate (Leeward side), Telescope Estate and Soubise (Windward side) ; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Found in abundance at St. Vincent and Mustique. These specimens differ from the closely-allied *H. amplipollis* (Gyll.), recorded from St. Bartholomew and Guadeloupe, in the uniform punctuation of the under surface of the body, *H. amplipollis* having intermixed coarser punctures. A widely-distributed insect in Tropical South America, apparently not extending to the Isthmus of Panama.

ÆOLUS, Eschsch.

Æolus nigromaculatus.

Elater nigromaculatus, Drap., Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys., iii., p. 271, t. 42, fig. 2 (1820).

Æolus nigromaculatus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 301, t. 5, fig. 15; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 360.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, La Force Estate (Windward side), Mount Gay Estate, St. George's (Leeward side); Grenadines—Mustique I.

Found in plenty in Grenada. A Tropical-American species ranging from Nicaragua to the Amazons valley.

Æolus melliculus.

Æolus melliculus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 295, t. 5, fig. 9 (1859); Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 366, t. 16, fig. 9.

Æolus moreleti, Tarn., Col. Açor., p. 94 (1860).

Æolus rubricatus, Cand., *loc. cit.*, p. 294.

Hab. Grenada—Caliveny Estate (Windward side), St. George's (Leeward side).

Found in abundance at St. George's, all but four of the specimens belonging to the typical form, the remainder to the var. *rubricatus*. A common insect in Tropical-America, extending southwards to Buenos Ayres and northwards to the Mexican State of Vera Cruz, and introduced into the Azores.

Group *PHYSORHINI*.

PHYSORHINUS, Eschsch.

Physorhinus erythrocephalus.

Elater erythrocephalus, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., ii., p. 241.

Physorhinus erythrocephalus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 389; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 386.

Hab. Grenadines—Mustique I., Becquia I.

Five specimens. These differ from *P. erythrocephalus* in their rather small size, less elongate shape, and more transverse thorax, and also in having the yellow spots on the elytra rounded and very sharply defined, owing to their being surrounded by black (as is often the case in *P. stellatus*), the rest of the ground-colour being reddish-brown. As some of the species of this genus (*P. distigma*, etc.) are extremely variable in size and colour, it is perhaps best to treat the present insect as a varietal form of *P. erythrocephalus*. In the closely allied *P. insularis*, Cand., from Guadeloupe, which is perhaps an extreme form of *P. erythrocephalus*, the elytral spots are so much extended as to leave only the suture and a post-median fascia of the ground-colour.

ANCHASTUS, Lec.

Anchastus moratus.

Monelasmus moratus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., iv., p. 334.

Anchastus moratus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 397, t. 17, figs. 27, 27a.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate (Leeward side).

One specimen, agreeing perfectly with the type from San Martin Tuxtla, in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. The only other known localities for this peculiar species are Yucatan and San José on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, where a specimen was found by myself in 1879.

ANCHASTOMORPHUS, Champ.

Anchastomorphus phedrus.

Anchastus phedrus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., ii., p. 401.

Anchastomorphus phedrus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 400, t. 18, fig. 2.

Anchastus crux-nigra, Fleut., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1895, p. 170.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar (Windward side).

One specimen. It has the elytra testaceous, with the suture narrowly, and a transverse mark at the middle of the disc, piceous. A widely distributed and variable Tropical-American insect, extending as far north as the Mexican State of Guerrero.

Group *CARDIOPHORINI*.*HORISTONOTUS*, Cand.*Horistonotus sericeus*, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, convex, rather broad, shining; black, the anterior and hind angles of the prothorax and the front of the head more or less reddish, the legs and antennæ testaceous or obscure testaceous; clothed with a fine, silky, fulvo-cinereous pubescence. Head densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed much coarser punctures, the frontal carina rather prominent; antennæ slender, extending to far beyond the hind angles of the prothorax. Prothorax distinctly broader than long, widest a little behind the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, slightly constricted towards the base, the base deeply bi-incised on either side, the marginal carina extending to near the apex; the entire surface densely, very minutely punctate, with distinct intermixed slightly coarser punctures, and sometimes with a short median channel before the base; the hind angles moderately produced, not divergent, incurved at the tip. Elytra two and three-fifths longer than the prothorax and a little wider than it at the base, somewhat rounded at the sides, gradually narrowing from about the basal fourth, the humeri rounded externally; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, all becoming acutely costate towards the apex, the alternate ones appearing a little more raised than the others, and also thickly, minutely punctate, with scattered coarser punctures intermixed. Beneath densely, very minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures; the sixth ventral segment, and also the apex of the fifth, longitudinally wrinkled. Hind coxal plates very broadly dilated in their inner half. Tarsal claws bicuspid at the tip.

Length 10-11 $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. St. Vincent—Kingstown and Windward side.

Three specimens, their sex not ascertained. Closely allied to the widely distributed *H. exoletus*, Erichs.; but much larger and broader, with the dense general punctuation of the upper and under surfaces very minute, the thorax more narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra less acuminate at the apex. From *H. acutipennis*, Cand., from Venezuela, which it approaches in size, it may be known by its less elongate shape, shorter thorax, less acuminate elytra, less abruptly dilated hind coxal plates, and the finer general punctuation, especially of the under surface.

ESTHESOPUS, Eschsch.

Esthesopus grenadensis, sp. n.

Short, moderately broad, rather convex, shining, black; the anterior and hind angles of the prothorax and the front of the head reddish, the scutellum piceous, the elytra testaceous, with a common broad sutural stripe extending to beyond the middle, and the sides narrowly at the middle, piceous, the sides of the metasternum and of the abdomen, and the epipleuræ, reddish, the antennæ and legs testaceous; above and beneath clothed with fine yellowish-cinereous pubescence. Head densely, minutely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed, the frontal carina moderately prominent; antennæ slender, about reaching the base of the prothorax. Prothorax much broader than long, transversely convex, a little narrowed in front and subparallel behind, distinctly compressed laterally at the middle, the sides thus appearing sinuate at this part; the base truncate on either side, without incisions; the marginal carina nearly reaching the anterior angles; the hind angles very little produced, incurved at the tip, and excavate above for the reception of the humeri; the surface densely, minutely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed. Scutellum rather convex in front. Elytra about two and one-third times longer than the prothorax, and of the same width, somewhat flattened on the disc, subparallel to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and densely, rugulose punctate. Beneath densely, minutely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed.

Length 5, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Grenada—Telescope Estate (Windward side).

One example. This peculiar little species is allied to *E. hepaticus*, Erichs.,* from Central and South America, pallid varieties of which are sometimes somewhat similarly coloured; but it is much smaller and narrower, the thorax is more convex above and compressed laterally at the middle, the elytra are more deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices more convex, etc.

Group *PYROPHORINI*.

PYROPHORUS, Illig.

Pyrophorus noctilucus.

Elater noctilucus, Linn., Syst. Nat., 10th edit., i., p. 404 (1758).

* Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, pp. 439, 440.

Pyrophorus noctilucus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., iv., p. 14; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 466, t. 20, fig. 18 (♂ genitalia).

Hab. St. Vincent.

Found in abundance in St. Vincent. These specimens vary greatly in size, most of them being comparatively small. They all have the thorax very coarsely and deeply punctured, and the punctures of the elytral striae very distinct. There are similar examples from Guadeloupe and Brazil in the Janson collection. A common species in many of the Antillean islands and also in Tropical South America, and somewhat doubtfully recorded from Central America, where it is replaced by *P. pellucens*, Eschsch.

Group *AGRIOTINI*.

COSMESUS, Eschsch.

Cosmesus flavidus.

Cosmesus flavidus, Cand., Monogr. Elat., iv., p. 356.

Hab. St. Vincent—Top of Soufrière.

One specimen, agreeing with Dr. Candèze's description, except in its smaller size, measuring only four (instead of five) millimetres in length. The outer vittae on the thorax are short. The elytra are distinctly truncate at the apex, with the sutural and outer angles feebly mucronate. The type was from Venezuela.

Fam. RHIPIDOCERIDÆ.

CALLIRHIPIS, Latr.

Callirhipis Pherminieri.

Callirhipis Pherminieri, Lap., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1834, p. 250, t. 2, figs. 1, 1a, b (♂); Lacord., Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 43, fig. 3 (♂); Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 414.

Callirhipis brunnea, Lap., *loc. cit.*, p. 251 (♂).

Hab. St. Vincent.

One pair. The female is (as usual) nearly glabrous and very much larger and broader than the male; it also has the

thorax more sparsely and the elytra more coarsely punctured, the legs stouter, and the rami of the antennæ very much shorter.

Originally described from the island of Guadeloupe, from males only.

Fam. DASCILLIDÆ.

CNEOGLOSSA, Guér.

Cneoglossa, sp. ?.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side.

One example, different from any of the three known species of the genus—two from Central America and one from Colombia; but as the head is broken off it cannot be described. The insect is fusco-testaceous in colour, with the scutellum and legs paler. It is desirable to record the presence of the genus in St. Vincent.

PRIONOSCIRTES, Champ.

Prionoscirtes dilaticornis, sp. n.

♂. Rotundate, convex, shining, thickly clothed with greyish pubescence; black, the mouth-parts ferruginous, the palpi yellow, the antennæ flavo-testaceous, with the basal joint testaceous, the legs testaceous, the hind femora partly infuscate beneath, the under surface piceous; the entire upper surface somewhat thickly, minutely punctate. Head very broad, dilated on either side in front, the mandibles prominent, the eyes large; antennæ as long as the body, joint 1 moderately stout, 2 and 3 short, small, 3 slightly longer than 2, 4–11 broadly dilated and serrate, tapering a little towards the tip, 4 more than twice as long as 3. Legs short, rather stout; the upper spur of the hind tibiæ nearly as long as the first tarsal joint.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One example. This very distinct species is allied to *P. nigripennis*, Champ., the female only of which is known, but may be at once separated from it, apart from the difference in colour, by the very elongate, greatly dilated, strongly serrate antennæ, with relatively stouter third joint. The basal joint is not stouter than in the female of *P. nigripennis* (in the genus *Prionocyphon* the

basal joint is usually enormously dilated on the inner side in the males). The two known species of *Prionoscirtes* are both from the Pacific slope of Guatemala, and both unique, like the present insect.

SCIRTES, Illig.

Scirtes pilatei.

Scirtes pilatei, Guér., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1861, p. 545.

Scirtes pilatei, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 611.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate (Leeward side).

One specimen. A common and widely distributed insect in Central America, ranging from Tabasco to Panama.

Scirtes angustatus.

Scirtes angustatus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, pp. 616, 661.

Hab. Grenada—St. George's (Leeward side).

Two males and one female. In the original description $\bar{1}$ accidentally omitted to notice the peculiar sexual character of the female, suggestive of that of some of the American species of *Cyphon*. In this sex the elytra have each a large rugulose depression before the apex, of which there is no trace in the male, the latter also differing from the female in having the fifth ventral segment emarginate at the apex.

Scirtes insularis, sp. n.

♂. Oval, depressed, shining, finely pubescent, testaceous, the eyes black. Head, prothorax, and scutellum rather sparsely, minutely punctate, the elytra thickly, finely punctate; head very broad, the eyes large and rather prominent; antennæ long, moderately slender, joint 3 very small, half the length of 2, 4-11 elongate. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 millim.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides.

Four examples. Amongst the Central-American species, this *Scirtes* most nearly resembles *S. puncticollis*,

from which it differs in its larger size, the longer and stouter antennæ, with much shorter third joint, the broader head, larger eyes, and smoother thorax. In the form of the head and antennæ it is, however, much more closely allied to *S. longicornis*: the antennæ are shorter and more slender than in that insect.

Scirtes suborbiculatus.

Scirtes suborbiculatus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 614.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate (Leeward side).

Two examples, apparently belonging to this variable species. They are testaceous in colour, with the elytra infusate, except at the sides in front and along the suture, the antennæ also infusate, with the basal joints testaceous. *S. suborbiculatus* is widely distributed in Central-America, ranging from Northern Mexico to Panama.

Scirtes salicis.

Scirtes salicis, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 617.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One example. The types were from the Atlantic slope of Guatemala.

CYPHON, Payk.

Cyphon dehiscens, sp. n.

♀. Oblong, depressed, shining, thickly clothed with fine fuscous pubescence, which is erect on the prothorax and semi-erect on the elytra; black, the antennæ black or piceous, with the three basal joints more or less testaceous, the legs piceous, the tarsi in part and the knees testaceous. Head, prothorax, and scutellum sparsely and minutely, the elytra closely and finely, punctate; antennæ about reaching the middle of the elytra, rather slender, joint 3 very small and narrow, 4 elongate, longer than 5, 5-10 subequal in length; prothorax short, convex, narrowly margined at the sides; elytra long, parallel in their basal half, much wider than the prothorax, obliquely truncate at the apex, and gradually becoming more dehiscent from the basal two-thirds to the apex, flattened on the

disc to a little beyond the middle and also along either side of the suture towards the apex, the disc with indications of two raised lines, the sutural angles sharp, the humeri rounded.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Two female examples. Allied to *C. quadrioveolatus*, *C. parallelus*, and *C. truncatus*, Champ., but differing from the corresponding sex of all of them in the unimpressed elytra and the longer and darker antennæ. The elytra, as usual, are not so finely punctured as the thorax; they are rather widely dehiscent in their apical third.* A single *Cyphon* from the same locality is probably the male of the same species: it differs from the females in being much less depressed and more oval in shape, and in having the elytra more sparsely punctured, less dehiscent behind, and without trace of raised lines on the disc. Somewhat similar differences are to be found between the sexes of *C. bivoelatus*, Champ.

Cyphon caribus, sp. n.

Elliptic, short, convex, shining, thickly clothed with fine greyish pubescence; black or pitchy-black, the mouth-parts ferruginous, the antennæ and legs testaceous, the femora slightly infusate. Head, prothorax, and scutellum sparsely and minutely, the elytra sparsely and moderately finely, punctate; head very broad, the eyes rather large; antennæ long and moderately slender, joint 2 short and rather stout, 3 and 4 elongate, equal in length, 5-10 slightly shorter; prothorax short and convex; elytra without raised lines, the suture straight to the apex, the apices rather obtuse.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward and Leeward sides.

Five specimens. This obscure little species has very much the facies of a small black *Scymnus*. It is allied to the Central-American *C. ampliceps*, differing from that insect in its smaller size and black colour, and in having the second antennal joint not so stout and the third and

* This is also the case in *C. quadrioveolatus* and its allies, though I have not mentioned it in the descriptions. In all these forms the elytra (when properly closed) are more or less dehiscent in their apical third, but more distinctly so in the female than in the male.

fourth joints equal in length. The punctuation of the elytra is sparse but very distinct, much coarser than that of the thorax.

PTILODACTYLA, Latr.

Ptilodactyla humerosa.

Ptilodactyla humerosa, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iii., 1, p. 642.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides.

Evidently a common insect in St. Vincent, Mr. Smith having sent twenty-five examples from the island. *P. humerosa* was described from a single male specimen from Teapa, Mexico. The third antennal joint is shorter than the fourth in both sexes. The coloration of the elytra is constant, the pale humeral patch being always well defined and the suture obscure ferruginous.

Ptilodactyla sancti-vincentis, sp. n.

♂. Oblong-elliptic, flattened above, shining, thickly clothed with short yellowish-cinereous pubescence; piceous or rufous, the under surface, and sometimes the prothorax also, obscure ferruginous, the antennæ fusco-testaceous, the legs testaceous. Head closely, rugulose punctate, the eyes moderately large; antennæ very elongate, joints 4-10 each with a rather long, slender ramus, 3 stouter and slightly shorter than 4. Prothorax short, convex in front, the sides rounded and rapidly converging from about the basal third to the apex, subparallel behind, the hind angles acute; the base trisinate, finely denticulate, and with a short projecting tooth in the centre; the surface rather closely, finely punctate. Scutellum rugulose, notched in the centre in front. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, narrowly margined and a little rounded at the sides, the humeri obtuse; flattened and seriate-punctate on the disc, the rest of the surface thickly, minutely punctate. Fifth ventral segment feebly arcuate-emarginate at the apex. Tarsal claws with an acute tooth extending to about the middle.

Length $3-3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}-1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Six examples, all males. Longer and more depressed than *P. humerosa*, the antennæ longer and with longer

rami, the third joint also relatively longer, the elytra unicolorous, etc. Amongst the very numerous Central-American species, the present insect is nearest allied to *P. marginata*, Champ., from which it may be separated by its much smaller size, narrower shape, more narrowly margined elytra, shorter third antennal joint, etc. *P. marginata* has only been found in Southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Ptilodactyla antillarum, sp. n.

♂. Oblong-elliptic, narrow, moderately convex, shining, somewhat thickly clothed with yellowish-cinereous pubescence; black, the elytra with an oblique testaceous humeral patch, the suture partly piceous, the antennæ black, with the two basal joints reddish, the palpi and legs testaceous. Head sparsely, very finely punctate, the eyes rather small; antennæ comparatively stout, joints 4-10 each with a short ramus, 3 and 4 subequal. Prothorax short, convex in front, the sides rounded and rapidly converging from a little before the base to the apex; the base trisinate, smooth; the surface sparsely, finely punctate. Scutellum with a shallow notch in front. Elytra of about the same width as the prothorax at the base, subparallel in their basal half, narrowly margined at the sides, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate to near the apex, the interstices sparsely minutely punctate. Tarsal claws with a rectangular tooth extending to about the middle.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One male example. This insect is allied to *P. humerosa*, from which it may be known by the less elongate, black antennæ, with shorter rami and relatively longer third joint, the smaller and less prominent eyes, etc. Six females from Grand Etang, Grenada (1,900 feet), belong to the same, or to a very closely allied, species; they are smaller and paler than the male described, and have the thorax thickly granulate-punctate, the antennæ more slender, etc. The antennæ in *P. antillarum* are formed very much as in *P. substriata*, Champ., from Costa Rica.